

Equivalent Routing for Core Switches





Overview

This guide explores the architectural trade-offs, performance limitations, and modern design patterns (such as VRF-lite) to help you choose the right routing boundary for your enterprise. Part 1: Common Enterprise L3 Designs Routing on a core switch prioritizes raw. For enterprise network architects and senior infrastructure engineers, determining where Layer 3 routing logic should reside—on the core switch or the Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW)—is a foundational design decision. Firewalls typically have lower throughput than the Core, however it would give you security between VLANs There is no best solution, just depends on the customer requirements EDIT: also, it's not a stupid question, this comes up pretty regularly in the Enterprise and knowing why you would do one. How would you configure the connection between Core and Firewall?

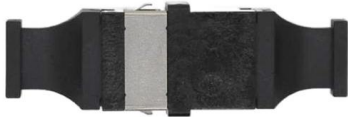
Currently we have a transit network (VLAN 100, 192. In this example, Internet access traffic of users passes through the BRAS, and then reaches the egress network of the firewall through the core switch. The hierarchy Ethernet network is a three-layer integrated setup of networking devices.



Equivalent Routing for Core Switches

Campus LAN Core and Distribution Switches

Cisco Catalyst and Meraki Campus LAN core and distribution switches are scalable, secure network switches with exceptional intelligence.



Internet routing via core switch instead of routers?

Internet routing via core switch instead of routers? We're upgrading our internet connection from a single leased line (1gb) + VDSL backup. This service is essentially provided to us as a single CAT5 cable



What Is a Core Switch? Network Backbone Architecture Guide

Discover what a core switch does in a 3-tier network model. Learn about ASIC routing, collapsed core vs dedicated core topologies, and SMB sizing guides.

Why use routed ports between distribution and core switches?

The motivating reason given in the book is that routed ports on a switch are often used between the Distribution and Core switches. Alas, the book does not provide any benefits of doing this. After a



What is a Core Switch , Functions and Difference over Normal Switch

Multiple data switches are typically employed at the core layer of a network to route a huge volume of data to the levels in the hierarchy. Another rationale for utilizing numerous data

routing at the distributionCore switch

If you just created it on core 1 your static routes on core 2 would not have a valid next hop because core 2 needs an interface in the same subnet. So



When to Route on Core Switches vs Next-Gen Firewalls in Enterprise

Learn when to use core switch routing vs next-generation firewall routing in enterprise networks. Explore performance, security zones, VRF design, and hardware platform selection.



Replacing one core switch with two new core switches

I will have to replace our old core Cisco switch C4506-E with two new core switches C9500 that will be located in two different server rooms. Currently there is one server room and our

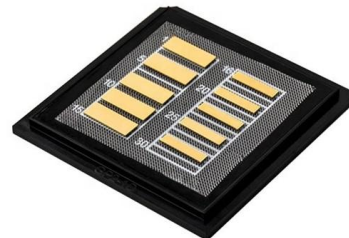


Routing on firewall or core switches? : r/networking

In my research I'm getting mixed suggestions - Some say that core switches are for routing, when others say that core switches have to be as fast as possible and have minimal tasks dedicated to them.

Understanding the Core Switch: Key Differences and Uses

Explore the core switch's role as the backbone of your network. Discover key differences, uses, and insights into layer 3 core switch technology.



Layer 3 VLAN design for Aggregation to Core Routing

I have read that there are no "routed" ports on EXOS/Switch Engine but you create a vlan and assign only that vlan to the ports. I have a lab where I have 2 cores, 2 aggs, and 2 access



My issue is in deciding whether to use the "core" switches OR the Fortigate firewall as the default gateway/L3 switch in the network. As far as my research has revealed, using the "core" for this



Question About Core Redundancy Best Practice : r/networking

If we route at the access-layer, then we can route up to a pair of redundant, independent L3 core switches using ECMP and OSPF or EIGRP. This eliminates StackWise-Virtual, MLAG, GLBP and

Core Switch vs. Distribution Switch vs. Access Switch

These data switches are responsible for routing and data switching at the core layer of the network. The data routed and switched by the core switch is carried



Question About Core Redundancy Best Practice : r/networking

Our current headquarters core is a chassis switch (Cat 4507), with port-channels to other buildings for layer 2 redundancy. I've read a bunch of posts here and elsewhere about best practice for core



New UniFi Dream Machine BEAST, FG Core, 100GbE Tech and

The devices observed represent a noticeable increase in port density, throughput capability, and overall positioning compared to the current UniFi lineup. Four specific devices stand



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Cisco IT built a Layer 3 (routing) core in the San Jose MAN while still using Cisco Catalyst 6500 Series switches by adding the Cisco Catalyst 6500 Series Supervisor Engine 2, which supports the Cisco

Inter-VLAN routing on Core vs Distribution switches

We're currently upgrading our flat L2 switch topology to a three-tier design using SG-class switches in a building servicing approximately 400



Configuring Interconnection Interfaces and Routes for the Core Switch

Traffic passing through the BRAS is classified into education network traffic, ISP1 traffic, and ISP2 traffic. Therefore, you are advised to configure corresponding VPN instances on the core switch to isolate





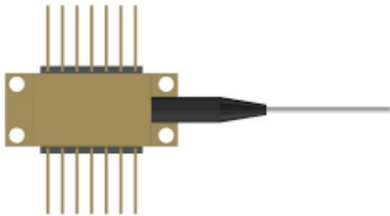
Recommendation for a connection between Core Switch and Firewall

The decision on using IP routing and VRF routing in the core switch is a design choice that can provide performance advantages on inter VLAN routing within each VRF and the GRT.



Core Switch vs Normal Switch: Key Differences Explained

What are the Differences Between the Core Switch and Normal Switch? By fiberlife. Posted on January 17, 2025 Networking infrastructures rely



Understanding Core Switch: What It Is and How to

In the realm of system networking, three key types of switches are frequently mentioned: access switches, aggregation switches, and core switches.



What is Core Switch and How to Choose?

Discover what a core switch is and learn how to choose the right one for your network. Explore key features in selecting a core layer switch. Make



Gateway of Last Resort with OSPF and two Core Switches

I have a network configured as a ring, where in the receiving location I have two core switches working with HSRP, if one fails the other one takes over. In this location I have an edge

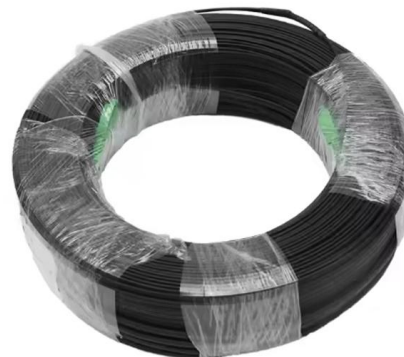


Equal Cost Multi-Path Routing

Equal Cost Multi-Path Routing (ECMP) is a method used in computer networks to distribute traffic across multiple paths with the same cost, allowing for efficient load balancing and congestion control. AI

route or switch on the core Layer

There is no right or wrong answer to this. Originally the recommendation was to switch in the core ie. use only L2 because L2 switching as fast and L3 routing was slow. But then L3 switches



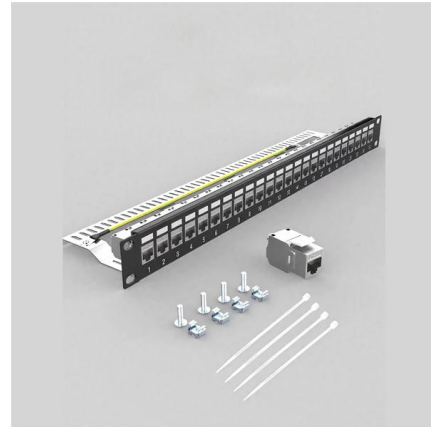
Re: Layer 3 VLAN design for Aggregation to Core Routing

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Difference between a Core Switch and Router

A core switch can also be a router that is a layer 3 switch that has a router engine in it. In essence it is a router/switch in one box. Usually, a core switch is backbone of the network.



Core Switch vs. Distribution Switch vs. Access Switch

A core switch is the primary switch installed at the backbone of a layered or hierarchical network. These data switches are responsible for routing and data

Routing at the core versus routing at the distribution layer

Routing at the core versus routing at the distribution layer Quick background of my network: Four 6509s at the core. Roughly 700 distribution and access layer switches. Around 80 buildings at a campus for



Recommendations: Dual Core Switch for redundancy.

Hi Experts, May I ask for your recommendations for this kind of setup. Best practices and other routing and switching stuff. I have the following: 1 5520



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